Middletown Transcript.

VOL. IV. MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1871. NO. 25.

SIMMONS'

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowls in general costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied

LIVER

with painful sensations of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the liver is generally the organ most involved. Cure the liver with

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A PREPARATION OF ROOTS AND HERBS, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any one.

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ache, jaundice, costiveness, sick headache, chronic diarrhœa, affections of the bladder, camp dysentery, affections of the kidneys, fever, nervousness, chills, diseases of the skin, impurity of the blood, melancholy, or depression of spirits, heartburn, colic, or pains in the bowels, pain in the head, fever and ague, dropsy, boils, pain in back and limbs, asthma, erysipelas, female affections, and bilious diseases generally.

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Which he offers at very reasonable rates, and which cannot fail to please.

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may 6—3mco

Select Poetry.

THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER.

BY G. W. BUNGAY.

Out on the street with naked feet
 I saw the drunkard's little daughter;
Her tattered shawl was thin and small;
 She little knew, for no one taught her.

Her skin was fair, her auburn hair
 Was blown about her pretty forehead;
Her sad, white face bore sorrow's trace,
 And want and woe that were not borrowed.

Heart-broken child, she seldom smiled,
 Hope promised her no bright to-morrow;
O, if its light flashed on her night,
 Then up came darker clouds of sorrow.

They softly said, "We have no bread,
 No wood to keep the fire a burning;
The child was ill, the wind so chill,
 Her thin blood to ice was turning.

But men well fed and warmly clad,
 And ladies robed in richest fashion,
Passed on the side where no one cried
 To them for pity or compassion.

That lone night fled, and then the light
 Of rosy day in beauty shining,
Set the dome and spire and roof on fire,
 And shone on one beyond repining.

Asleep—alone—as cold as stone,
 Where no dear parents sought her;
In winding sheet of snow and sleet,
 Was found the drunkard's lifeless daughter.

Select Story.

A Love Romance and an Unkind Father.

In April, 1860, while the young and lovely daughter of the Earl of D—— was enjoying her usual afternoon airing along the "Lady's Mile," her fan dropped from her hand over the side of the carriage, and she ordered her coachman to stop and recover it. Coachy curbed high-steppers to a halt as quickly as possible, but before he could descend from his perch a gentleman with resplendent black whiskers and immaculate costume appeared at the side of the vehicle, and with a courtly bow presented the fan. A blushed "thank you, sir," rewarded the act, and the coachman was directed to head his horses for Belgravia Square; but the Earl's daughter carried home in her bosom a vivid mental photograph of the knight of the fan, and could not help fancying that a something in the expression of the fine black eyes had silently pleaded for a further acquaintance. To employ the term best understood by her sex, she was, in fact, "struck" with his distinguished appearance, and could not get him out of her head. It was one of those cases of instantaneous infatuation which are quite as common with the gentler as with the sterner sex. The young lady drove in the park at the same hour on every succeeding afternoon of the week for the particular purpose of catching another glimpse of the elegant stranger. All her efforts to that end, however, proved vain until one evening, at the Royal Italian Opera, where she accidentally dropped her lorgnette from her box. Upon that exciting occasion several white-cravatted gentlemen sprang to pick up the pearl-and-gold bijou; but there was a quicker one before them all, and the lorgnette was presented by the whiskered unknown of Hyde Park. Our susceptible heroine blushed celestial rosy red as she received it, and the dark-eyed cavalier gave her such a look of homage in the act that her own eyes dropped prettily under the ardent glance. Bowing gracefully, the unknown retired to a station at the back of the box, and there worshipped with his look until the performance was over. For a month after this several silent interviews of the kind took place, until at length the peer's daughter felt her right hand slightly clasped one evening as she was stepping into her elegant carriage from the opera-house, and on recovering from her alarm found a sealed note in the hand thus abased. In a moment she had guessed who the writer was, and had scarcely patience to gain the privacy of her own room before ascertaining its contents. The missive was written in a fine Italian hand, and the writer avowed his honorable passion in the exaggerated style natural to a fellow countryman of the Cencis. He called her his idol, the light of his soul, the star to be worshipped from afar by the idolatrous wretch who dared not to draw near.

The English of the wording was just execrably bad enough to heighten the romance and suggest angelicized marble villas beside the murmuring Po. He should "kill himself," said the knight, if "miladi" did not conceal a "leetle nota" for him in the folds of her fan, and manage to drop it for him on a certain night as she entered her box at the opera. She did so, and thus began a secret correspondence which ended in her promising to elope with the man. She had repeatedly endeavored to gain some information respecting his rank, though not until it was too late to save herself; and when he assured her that peculiar but not dishonorable circumstances rendered "an open courtship impossible," she could only give him his own way. Another month past on, and upon a certain afternoon the young lady's carriage returned to Belgravia without her. For better, for worse, she had joined her adorer at a railway station, and gone with him to the nearest Gretna Green. They knew each other very intimately in sentiment, but now the fond foreigner had such hard facts to disclose as came near throwing his lovely captive into a swoon. Sinking upon his knees in the inn of the village to which they had come, he confessed that he was a hirer-out of hand organs to the more needy of his countrymen about London! In horrible English he abused himself unstintedly for daring to pretend to so fair and so noble a hand, and offered to escort his victim back to London, if she desired, and then cast himself headlong from the top of the monument in Trafalgar Square. The Earl's daughter was shocked, but had gone too far to recant; so she gave him absolution from his sins against her, and went with him to a clergyman.

Next day there was a sensation in fashionable circles because the Earl of D——'s daughter had run off with an Italian Count whose membership in the Roman Catholic church had made him distasteful to her "noble parents." Such was the *Court Journal's* neat way of putting the case. After writing a friendly account of her misalliance to her family, the young wife made hasty sail with her doting husband to Italy. She found that her new relatives there were not patricians by any means; but they received her with great respect; and as the ex-organ-hirer was the tenderest of liege lords she managed to pass a joyous honey-moon. Before "settling down for good," she wrote another letter to her father for forgiveness, and thereby threw that noble lord into fresh paroxyms of wrath. He sent a crushing answer, refusing to longer recognize her as a child of his, and heaping curses upon her and her Italian. Like a sensible English girl, our heroine took all this very philosophically, and sang merrily tra la la to the music of a guitar until the peculiar purity and freshness of her voice attracted the critical attention of her husband. He called in a celebrated maestro to hear her sing, and was rejoiced to learn that his wife had a voice worth a fortune to her. A good master was at once secured for the lively lady; she studied the Italian language and artistic method with avidity, and, at the request of her lord, consented to sing in public. As a result, the whole city went wild with enthusiasm over a new *diva*, and she received an invitation, to become second *chanteuse* at La Scala. Accepting, she gained such a series of triumphs that her husband was frantic with mingled joy and pride. On the occasion of her benefit he evinced this spirit by giving a grand supper to the *dilettanti* of Milan, retired to bed in an exalted state of intoxication, and died of apoplexy before morning. His lady buried him with sincere sorrow, and was hardly conscious of what would be her next step, when she received an offer of an engagement at the English Royal Italian Opera. With subdued joy she took advantage of the opportunity to see once more her native land, and under her fanciful Italian stage name was soon captivating the musical Londoners by her glorious voice. When her English fame was at its height, the Earl of D——, hearing particularly of her beauty, went to the opera to observe for himself. He recognized his ungrateful daughter, and even swelled with paternal pride when showers of bouquets and whirlwinds of applause greeted her at the termination of each act of the "Figlia." A surprising magnanimity took possession of his noble breast. He would reclaim the organ-grinder's widow; he would raise her to his own sphere again; he would restore his fatherly favor to the idol of art and the *haut ton*, and would finally marry her off to some titled poodle. Filled with these generous intentions, he deputed a a friend to bear his card to the dressing-room of the prima donna, and was much astonished by her refusal to see him "She fears my reproaches," said he. After due consideration, on the morrow, he caused the same friend as before to bear his offer of parental recognition to the goddess of song. The friend was readily admitted to an audience, and therefrom became astonished for the remainder of his life. The lady said: "My father cast me off for marrying the gentleman of my choice. He refused to recognize me in my days of poverty and obscurity. Now that I am rich and famous, I refuse to recognize him. Let us be strangers to each other." All further advances were unavailing, and my lord and his daughter remain strangers to this day.

CURIOUS CROPS IN GERMANY.—A correspondent from Nuremburg, says forest trees are so extensively raised in Germany that they are one of the most common crops of that country. The trees are planted in rows as straight as those of a cornfield. He says: "There is scarcely any wood at all in Germany but what is thus cultivated The land is in many places so poor that it cannot be tilled every year; so that by taking a number of years to raise a crop of trees the occupants effect the double purpose of supplying themselves with wood and getting at the end of that time, fallow-ground again. One can see pine-tree fields of all ages, some with little trees of one or two year's growth, and others with large ones ready for the ax." The farmers of Northern Bavaria go exensively into fish raising, collecting the water from marshy places and drained lands into fish ponds. Many farmers in this way realize as much from their water as their land crop. Those of our farmers who are troubled with an excess of water might turn it to account by taking a hint from their German brethren.

Distant relations—People who imagine they have a right to rob you if you are rich, and to insult you if you are poor.

PROPAGATION OF FISH—IS SHAD CULTURE SUCCESSFUL?

We take the following interesting article from the Rochester (N.Y.) Daily Union and Advertiser of June 10th:

About four years ago the first movement was made to demonstrate in a public way that the fishes in the great rivers could be assisted in propagation and their numbers be immensely multiplied by the artificial process. Seth Green had previously been engaged in the cultivation of brook trout with more of less successful results. He had turned his attention to shad and insisted that with a small outlay of time and money these excellent fishes could be produced in such quanities as to glut the market and make shad the cheap food for the poor. To demonstrate this it became necessary to find a suitable place where the work could be done under the protection of law, and some pecuniary aid from the public could be obtained. Massachusetts and Connecticut were induced to lend their aid in a joint effort to stock the Connecticut. Mr. Green made liberal proposals to the Commissioners of these States and went to the dam at Holyoke, the head waters of the Connecticut, for shad, and there began his work under great disadvantages, including the opposition of the ignorant fishermen, and received but little countenance from the public of the locality generally. He sought to demonstrate the truth of his theories and was willing to make almost any sacrifice to do this. He had declared his firm belief that the shad hatched in a particular river would annually return to that river and would resort to no other, and that by artificial propagation ninety per cent of the spawn would be productive while by the natural method not five per cent were hatched. The correctness of his position has been demonstrated beyond all doubt. How this has been done let the Commissioners of the State of Connecticut tell. In their report to the Legislature the following:

"In the month of July, 1867, Mr. Seth Green, of Mumford, N. Y. under the joint patronage of the Massachusetts and Connecticut Commissioners, made the first experiments in the artificial propagation of shad in the Connecticut River, a short distance below Holyoke Dam. Mr. Green's skill and large experience in the culture of fish especially fitted him for the work. His first attempt resulted in hatching two per cent. of the ova. His second attempt, with improved arrangements, brought out seventy per cent. of the ova. His third effort secured ninty-nine per cent.; and in three weeks he put into the Connecticut River about forty millions of young shad At this time nothing was really known about the growth of the shad; there was a great difference of opinion among fishermen and naturlists; some asserted that it reached maturity, or marketable size, in one year; others, that it took from two to five years. The better opinion seemed to be not less than three nor more than five years; and this was partially corroborated by the investigations of Mr. M. S. Treat of Eastford, which showed that alewives, which are closely allied to shad, take four years to mature. It was also corroborated by the time of the disappearance of shad after the building of dams. In the Fall of 1867, more young shad were observed at various places along the the river from Glastonbury to its mouth on their way to the Sound, than had been noticed for several years. The ferry-boats on the river repeatedly scooped them up on their aprons, while many were caught by the fishermen in their fine-meshed nets.

In the following summer, June 20, 1868, Mr. Green repeated his experiments in the hatching of shad at Holyoke, under the directions of the Massachusetts Commissioners, and for about twenty days had complete success. He turned out "several millions" of young fry daily. On the 12th of July, the weather became so extremely hot that the temperature of the water ranged from 84 to 88 degrees, and the spawn was spoiled in the hatching boxes. It is estimated that sixty millions of young shad were put into the Connecticut that year.

During the same year attempts were made by the Connecticut Commissioners to hatch shad at Brockway's Point, but it was the 8th of July before the ova were placed in the boxes, and the extreme heat of the weather destroyed them.

No attempts were made to hatch shad in 1870, the Commissioners deeming it prudent to await the results of the experiments of 1867 and 1868, before incurring further expenses. The great increase of young shad seen in 1869, as in 1868, confirmed the belief that they would mature in due time and an abundance of merchantable shad would appear by the year 1871 at the fatherest.

To the surprise and delight of our people, however, they appeared in unusually great numbers in 1869. Such a run of shad had not been seen in twenty years. On Sunday, the 22d of May, they appeared in the Sound in vast numbers; captains of vessels sailing through the Sound, reported immense shoals of them near the surface of the water, all making for the mouth of the Connecticut River. On Monday morning, the 23d, over 28,000 shad, of good size were taken from the ponds at and near Saybrook. The same day, at Lewis's Pond, beyond Nuncatesick Point, 4,560 were taken at one time, being seven times the usual catch. At Haddam Island, 700 were taken at one haul of the seine. At Wethersfield, 900 were taken during the day. At Holyoke Dam, 450 were taken between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. At all the other fishing places on the river, so far as heard from, the catches were unusually large, and the fishing continued uncommonly good throughout the season. The average quality and size of the fish were also good.*

Now the largest hauls of shad in or near the Connecticut River of which we have any authentic record, was in 1811, when 2,280 shad were caught at a single draft at Rutty's Fish Place. Prior to that time, the largest single draft had been made in 1762, at Haddam Pier, and it numbered about 2,300. Comparing these figures with those given above, from Nuncatesick Pond, it will be seen that the single catch last year at that place was larger by nearly 60 per cent. than the largest single draft ever before recorded.

It cannot be positively asserted that this great run of shad was the result of the hatching of 1867. Your Commissioners entertained the belief that it was; there are certainly plausible reasons for such belief. It is a remarkable coincidence that such a sudden increase should appear just at the time many had predicted it and looked for it. It is a pertinent fact, too, that no other river shared in this abundance; the supply elsewhere was as scanty as in former years.

* May 18, 1871.—Since the above was in type, reports have reached us that the fishing in the river is better than it was last year. Last week 3,000 shad were caught at a single draft of the seine at Essex; and this week 900 were caught at one draft above Middletown."

This alone is evidence conclusive to an unbiased mind that shad can be cultivated at a small cost in the rivers they frequent, that they will return to the places where they are hatched, and that these who sow may reap.

But it is not the people on the banks of the Connecticut alone who are reaping a harvest of shad. Those on the banks of the Hudson are beginning to see the result of culture in this State. Three years ago Mr. Green began to propagate on the Hudson. The fish then deposited are now coming in. There has been no such abundance of shad in that river for years. The catch has been large already and the market is glutted. Shad are sold at retail in New York for a quarter of a dollar apiece, and in the river towns for a shilling. The wholesale price has been as low as three cents per pound within a week. This is only a beginning.

The quanities of spawn now being hatched nightly far exceeded what has been done in any season before. About three hundred thousand young shad are turned into the river every day. This work is being done by order of the Fish Commissioners of the State under the management of Mr. Green. The operations are chiefly performed on the west bank of the river a mile or two below Castleton.

LAFITTE'S TREASURES.

Many unsuccessful searches have been made for the treasures supposed to have been buried by the pirate Lafitte on some one of the islands in the Gulf of Mexico, some eighty miles from New Orleans.—One of the pirate's men, when dying, gave a family named Newell, who had befriended him, a diagram and written description of the exact spot where this horde of wealth was buried. Mr. Newell made three attempts to reach the place, but on the first voyage was shipwrecked, on the second his partner was sunstruck, and on the third voyage Mr. Newell himself was suddenly ill, and also died But Mr. Newell had a son, then a young man and a printer working in the office of the New Orleans *Picayune*, who resolved to try to accomplish what his father could not. Therefore, some three years ago, young Newell fitted out a small vessel and made the voyage to within sight of the island, when a violent storm came on and his vessel was wrecked. One year after this he made another attempt to reach the island, but he was again wrecked. A month ago he fitted up another vessel and made a third trial to obtain the golden treasure. A week ago his lifeless body was picked up near the Rigolets floating in the muddy waters of Lake Pontchartrain, perforated by two bullet holes. There seems to be a singular fatality accompanying the the spot where Lafitte buried his spoils. Every person who has yet attempted to approach that island with the object of unearthing his treasures has met a sudden death.

WHAT THE MICROSCOPE REVEALS—WITH A MORAL.—Lewenboeck tells us of an insect seen with the microscope of which twenty-seven millions would only equal a mite.

Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand.

Mould is a forest of beautiful trees, with the branches, leaves, and fruit.

Butterflies are fully feathered.

Hairs are hollow tubes.

The surface of our bodies is covered with scals like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover one hundred and fifty of these scales, and yet a scale covers five hundred pores. Through these narrow openings the sweat forces itself like water through a sieve.

The mites make five hundred steps a second.

Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of animated beings, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea.

Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it, like cows on a meadow.

Moral: Have some care as to the air you breathe, the food you eat, and the water you drink.

For the Middletown Transcript.

MR. EDITOR:—I see that Mr. Samuel Townsend is still agitating in your paper for what he calls the White Man's Party. He makes a strong fight against Mr. Dean and yet his blows seem to rebound and strike with momentum against his own pate.

Mr. Townsend prates much about Democracy and against what is called the new departure. Le Mr. Townsend know that Democracy does not consist in voting for a long line of so-called Democratic Presidents, it does not consist in men, but in principles. It is not in succession from the pope. Men are not infallible. What is Democracy?—"rule or authority of the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively." What then becomes of Mr. Townsend's White Man's Government, White Man's Party? Is not our government for all, colored and white, Indian and copper-colored. Nay, did not the Democrat idea, originally, in the administration of this government, include the negro? Did he not vote in South Carolina and other States? What is the definition of Democrat now in the books?—"one who favors the right of suffrage to all classes of men." What is Democracy?—"the rights of the state." Was not Mr. Breckinridge for this, and if Mr. Dean was for him, and Mr. Townsend was for Douglas, who was against the rights the State, and for the territories? Who is the true Democrat, Mr. Townsend or Mr. Dean?

Is the platform of the Democratic party led on by Mr. Vallandigham in Ohio and others in Pennsylvania and Tennessee, a new departure? Nay is it not the old foundation rock of the Democratic party, and is not that the position the *World* of New York, and the most intelligent of the Democratic party maintain? Is not the position of the Democrats in Delaware and Maryland an old departure, and one that allied themselves with slavery and serfdom in this country, and for it brought on the collision, secession, and the horrible war through which we passed? If there was the old departure, if Mr. Townsend was for the Douglas departure, can he reasonably call this Vallandigham platform a new Democratic departure? Rather is it not old simon-pure Democracy—the right of the governed to have a part in the government, the return of the elective franchise to those who have been excluded and a means to secure Democratic power and restore the South to an equality with other States. If Democracy had not run mad and at the last Democratic nomination asserted her revolutionary tendencies and nominated a medium man instead of a professedly extremist, then Grant might have been defeated and Democracy in power and the Southern States restored and protected.

If the wheel has been turned and a part of our population been lifted up to suffrage, and if as many believe revolution of elective franchise cannot go backwards, then it is folly for pretended Democrats to assert a second revolution and proclaim a white man's government and a white man's party. Let not Mr. Townsend be deceived; it was not merely opposition to negro suffrage that gained the Democrats 3000 votes in Delaware and large majorities in Maryland. It was the way this negro suffrage was brought about; it was the usurpation, the tyranny of Congress; it was against military dictatorship and rule, and a host of corrupt and unconstitutional measures. If the Democrats had accepted the situation for the time being, fought the devil with fire, not cursed ignorant negroes, or repelled their votes, they might have had the Congress and the Presidency and then rolled back the tide of usurpation, righted up the ship of state and relieved their Southern brethren of much of the oppression they have been forced to endure.

Why may not doubtful claims be held in obeyance till the Democratic party can conquer? If the Democrats have dropped the claims of the South to recede and be separate; if they have given up the repudiation of the national debt and so-forth, why may they not accept, at least for the present, negro suffrage, and even the amendments to the constitution, till they get in power and re-amend the constitution or wipe away all unconstitutional amendments. There are plenty of living issues in which they may join against the black republicans, such as social equality, heavy taxation, tariff reform, of the civil service, against the packing of the supreme court, return to specie payments, reform of the revenue, annexing a semi-barbarous island, occupied by a turbulent population unused to civil government; and by doubtful interference Congress appointing the President a dictator as a possible substitute for regular civil government in half the union; the treaty of England to the almost total neglect of internal reforms. These and others are living issues. Let not then these one idea men like Samuel Townsend, who make battle only on negro suffrage, white man's government and white man's party, imagine that they are par excellence Democrats.

Wm. Dean is as good a Democrat as Samuel Townsend, and so are old line whigs and union men and even republicans who have joined in. Let it be called one "Union Democrat or opposition party, to overthrow the present tyranny and establish again the constitution on a foundation not to be destroyed." Hushed then be the babble, for to me it is nothing more than talk of those men that set themselves up to be the Democratic party, to do anything and give no office or credit to anybody that has not swallowed down all their shibboleths, however varied, contradictory, or ruinous. Let there be a combination of union men to save the union, and let them advance in united phalanx, boldly, not like the Democratic address of congress, to make an apology for Democracy and as if asking for a consideration and some cold crumbs and old clothes; but indict the republicans, arraign them, put them on the defensive, charge home upon them, on a new line, their miserable failures, crimes and misdoings; correct, restain them, oppose the dangerous tendency of the republican party to treat the amendments as having practically abrogated the whole constitution, or in other words as having constituted the majorities of both houses as supreme judges of what is or what is not constitutional; that republicans shall accept the situation and claim amendments and reconstruction acts. They shall put the Southern States on a footing of equality with the Northern States, and put further interference with their affairs on exactly the same level with interference in the affairs of New York or Massachusetts. Let them claim universal amnesty and cry Reform! Reform! and thus put them to route horse, foot and dragoon. CONSIDERATION.

Wilmington, Del.

In Spain, when a baptized infant dies, a feast is spread, and all the neighbors round come, not to condole with, but to congratulate the parents. "We rejoice with you that you have a child in glory," they say; and the last—nay, the first journey of the sinless babe is a triumphant march, the funeral festival, the music is glad. Only the mother weeps. In Greece, the last journey follows quickly upon death. The next day, at dawn, a train of white-robed priests and choristers may be seen winding along the road toward the church. There, dressed as in life, and having the face uncovered, the dead lie at rest before the altar until the moment arrives when they must be committed to the earth. It is in the church that the last farewell is given. What of that terrible last journey in the cold north, where the dying Esquimaux is built up in his snow-house or left to die alone? Or of the African tribe, who bury their hopelessly sick before death—hurry them out of the world altogether? They have been described as taking an affectionate leave of their relatives, and performing this burying with the consent of the person chiefly concerned. Habit is everything, and they are used to it; only one fancies it must fall rather hard upon each individual as it comes to his own turn.

Scientific farming consists altogether and solely in deriving the greatest possible profit from the soil. Lessen the labor and increase the yield, is the sum of the whole. To do this, every thing must be done at the right time, and in the best manner. By draining, the water must be got rid of; by cultivation, weeds must be destroyed; by manure, the soil must be enriched; by rotation of crops, the largest yield must be secured; by improved stock, the feed must be economized and made of more value; and the how-to-do-all-this is the sum and substance of agricultural science. Books on farming relate the experience of successful men, the experiments they have made, and the results they have attained. Any and every farmer, who by the use of his reasoning powers, is enabled to raise one bushel of corn per acre more than he has hitherto done, by improved methods, is a scientific farmer, however much he may disown the name; and not only has he done a good thing for himself, but the world at large is, to some extent, better for his efforts and success; his mission, as a man, has been to that extent fulfilled, and he will leave the world better than he found it.

PREVENTING PITTING IN SMALL-POX.—Dr. J. H. Bird, of Sioux City, Iowa, writes to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* that he had prevented pitting in small-pox, in several cases, by the use of an ointment made of *charcoal* and *lard*, applied freely over the surface of the face, neck, and hands—appled as soon as the disease is distinguished, and continued until all symptoms of suppurative fever had ceased. The application allays the itching, and seems to shorten the duration of the disease, and leaves the patient without a blemish; the eruption protected by the ointment not even showing signs of postulation, the charcoal preventing the action of the light, and the lard that of the air.

IN LOVE.—I was in love once with a fat girl. She was very fleshy. She was enormous. But the course of my true love came to grief. I was sitting with her in the dim twilight one evening. I was sentimental; I said many soft things; I embraced part of her. She seemed distant. She frequently turned her head from me. At last I thought I heard the murmur of voices on the other side. I arose and walked around, and there I found another fellow courting her on the left flank. I was indignant, and upbraided her for her treachery in thus concealing from me another love. She laughed at my conceit, as if she was not big enough to have two lovers at once.

Bakers in one respect at least, follow nature—they rise in the yeast.

Pat Murphy calls the vehicle in which he carts mud a wheel-scipede.

A fast team—A team in the mud.

The Middletown Transcript.

CHARLES H. VANDERFORD, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24th, 1871.

Owing to the "pie-ing" of a form this week, we are compelled to "double," and consequently not able to give as much reading matter as usual.

THE DEATH OF THE HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.—The sudden and accidental death of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, following so closely upon the demise of his brother-in-law, John V. L. McMahon, Esq. will excite universal interest and general regret, notwithstanding Mr. Vallandigham had many enemies as well as strong friends. Mr. Vallandigham was preparing a defence of one McGehan, a man on trial at Lebanon, Ohio, for the murder of one Myers, and the accident which resulted so fatally occurred as follows:

"Mr. Vallandigham had adopted the theory of suicide in the case, and was in a room with Gov. McBurney, and while showing how Myers might have shot himself, the pistol was discharged, and the ball entered the right side of the abdomen, below the ribs. McBurney had expressed some doubts as to the theory that Myers had shot himself. Vallandigham picked up a pistol from the table, saying he would show him in half a second. Two pistols were on the table, one unloaded, and he, by mistake, took up the loaded one, put it in his pocket, and withdrew it, keeping the muzzle next his body. Just as it was leaving his pocket it was discharged, it is reported, at nearly the same part of the body where Myers was shot. He at once ejaculated, "Oh, murder!" and said he had taken the wrong pistol. While the examination was going on he watched the surgeons with eager eyes, and even assisted them in searching for the ball. The ball appears to have taken a downward course in the direction of the bladder."

Mr. Vallandigham died at eighteen minutes to ten o'clock Saturday morning last, and was buried on Tuesday. His funeral was of the most imposing character. The procession was two miles long, and was composed of persons of all political parties and professions. Business in many parts of Dayton was suspended during the passage of the cortege. The county, city and many private buildings were draped in mourning. The pall-bearers were A. G. Thurman, S. S. Cox, George E. Pugh, Geo. W. McCook, Judge Gilmore, Gen. O. C. Maxwell, John Howard, Samuel Creighead, Elihu Thompson, D. A. Bayer, W. H. Gillespie and D. A. Houk. Many distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the Union were present. The attendance of Chief Justice Chase was prevented by ill health.

The Weathersfield (Texas) Times of the 10th inst. publishes a letter from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, to Governor Davis, that nearly all the Indians of that agency and the Cheyennes of another, have gone "on the war path," and predicting the most extensive Indian raids on the Texan frontier yet known. The Apaches are also reported to be gathering on the border. General Sherman has ordered additional forces to be posted along the border. An "extra official" letter from Fort Sill reports that at an interview between Generals Sherman, Morrow and Grierson, and Agent Tatum, it was conclusively shown that the Indians of that reservation had gone to war against the people of Texas. The letter further reports that General Sherman declared that he would recommend that the Indians, having so frequently broken their treaty, should be declared outlaws by the Government and treated as such.

Hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury will use photographed copies of pay rolls as evidence in cases prosecuted in United States courts, where officers have procured more than is due them. Swindlers will thus be confronted by their own autographs when least expected. The department recovered over $24,000 fraudulent payments to the army last year. One case is mentioned of a regular army officer who, by committing perjury thirty-five times, fraudulently obtained in one year 35 monthly payments more than he was by law entitled to.

The celebration of the Papal jubilee at Baltimore concluded on Monday night by a torchlight procession and mass meeting in front of the cathedral. The procession took an hour and a half to pass a given point, and included twenty-two bands of music. There was an almost continuous display of fireworks along the line, and nearly every man carried a torch or Chinese lantern. At the mass meeting many prominent citizens were present, and resolutions were adopted pledging sympathy and support to the Pope.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has bought an interest in the Atlanta (Ga) Sun, and it is announced therein that its political department will hereafter be conducted "under his advisement, direction and general control." It proclaims that it will stand by honest principle, and oppose damaging, time-serving measures.

Two freight trains collided on the Erie Railroad, near Alden Station, on Sunday morning. Both locomotives and a number of freight cars were smashed, and one of the engineers was badly injured. It is said that the collision was caused by one of the trains not having any signal light.

A terrible tornado swept over South-[illegible] Kansas on Friday night of last week. The town of Eldorado was nearly [illegible]. The loss is $50,000. Great [illegible] done to the crops.

[illegible]

LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

Allan Gawthrop and John A. Reynolds, committee from the Trustees of the Poor, of New Castle county, to settle with the Treasurer, Wesley Tally, discharged their duty on Tuesday last.—On examining accounts they found that, on January 26th, there were in the hands of the Treasurer $4,175.97; that he had received from January 26th until April 26th, $6,754.15; making a total of $10,800.11; that the expenses for three months previous to April 16th were $8,256.89; leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $2,525.22; and that there was due for the year 1870, from Geo. W. Ingram, of St. Georges Hundred, $1,000; from Jesse R. Russel, of White Clay Creek Hundred, $166.31; from Thomas Brackin, of Christiana Hundred, $874.97; and from Edmund Provost, of West District of Wilmington, $835.74, making a total of $3,577.02.

On Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, a whirlwind of about ten second's duration passed over the mouth of Christiana creek. On the farm of Mr. Henry Townsend, on the south bank, a barn 104 by 20 feet, two wheat barracks and a granary were demolished, while the roof of another building was moved some four or five inches and several trees uprooted. Fragments of the barn were carried with such velocity as to cut off limbs of trees. A large barn door was carried about fifty feet into the air and lodged in a tree. There were twenty head of cattle in the barn at the time, but not one was seriously injured although on several, timbers fell which took two men to lift. The clouds appeared to touch the earth while the suction of air was so great as to form a water-spout and rid the ditches in the marsh of all the water they held.

Last week we made mention of an early peach, known as the Beatrice, exhibited here by S. J. Bilyeu, of Littleton, N. C. The variety was procured of Thomas Rivers, the leading pomologist of England, who originated it. The peach has been tested with Hale's Early for four years, and is guaranteed, both by Mr. Rivers and Mr. Bilyeu, to mature 20 days in advance of that variety. The peach is of medium size, very higly colored and is a good shipper. Mr. Bilyeu has 75,000 of these trees for sale, for fall planting, which he will dispose of in lots of from 1,000 of 5,000, at $500 per thousand. Our peach growers should avail themselves of the opportunity of procuring this variety, as they are so early as to be very profitable, and cannot be offered for sale from any other nursery for three years.

The Bombay Hook Railroad, as it is popularly called, or Smyrna and Delaware Bay Railroad, as it is technically named, has been contracted for by Charles K. Landis, of Vineland fame, and President of the Vineland railroad. He came to this town on Wednesday evening last, and on Thursday the contract was signed, which requires the construction of the road and thorough equipment within six months from date. In the equipments are to be two locomotives, to cost not less than $12,000 each; two passenger cars, to cost $5,000 each, and a smoking car to cost $4,000; two turn tables and five depots. Such we learn from J. W. Spruance, President of the Company. Mr. Landis, we believe, promises to have the road in running order in about ninety days.—*Smyrna Times.*

RELIGIOUS.—Forest Presbyterian Church—Rev. John Patton, D. D. Pastor. Services—Sabbath mornings at 10½, Sabbath evenings at 7½, and Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Rev. Jno. Collins McCabe, D. D. Rector. Services—Sabbath mornings at 10½ o'clock, Sabbath evenings at the Chapel in Middletown, at 8 o'clock. Also Fridays at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. Vaughan Smith, Pastor. Services—Sabbath mornings at 10½ o'clock; Sabbath evenings at 7¾ o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday evenings.

BRASS BAND.—The Townsend Band having nearly disbanded, and the Odessa Band having some difficulty among themselves, which caused some of the best players to draw out, an effort was made to organize a new band, in this town, of portions of the above named bands, together with some players of this town, and accordingly a meeting was held in Fenimore Hall on Friday evening last, and an organization effected. We heard it play two or three tunes which would do credit to a practiced band. If the Band has not chosen a name yet, we would suggest the name of Diamond State, in honor of the old band of that name, which stood among the first organizations of the kind in the State.

ELECTION.—At a meeting of Union Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M. of this town, on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: William H. Barr, M. D. Worshipful Master; Henry Clayton, Senior Warden; Richard Lockwood, Junior Warden; Affred G. Cox, Secretary; J. B. Roberts, Treasurer. Rev. Dr. McCabe, W. M. before the election took place, announced to the Lodge that he was not a candidate for re-election, as he did not think that, as Grand Master of the Craft in Delaware, it was compatible for him to hold both offices at the same time.

Mr. Wm. Gordon McCabe, son of the Rev. Dr. McCabe, Rector of St. Ann's church in this place, sails next week, in the steamer Cuba, for Europe. This is the second trip this gentleman has made within the past five years. He visits, this time, some of the German Universities, at one of which he will enter a young friend and former pupil, to complete his studies. Mr. McCabe is an alumnus of the University, and conducts his Institution in Petersburg, Virginia, upon the University system. We wish him a pleasant time during his travels, and a safe return home.

STILL LARGER.—We were shown on Tuesday last, by Mr. Wm. K. Lockwood, a sample of wheat grown by Mr. J. J. Hall, of Sassafras Neck, which is the largest and best that we have seen this year. The heads (seventeen) are from four to five and quarter inches in length, and contain from sixty to eighty grains of wheat, all large and plump. The wheat is of the Michigan Amber variety, and was sowed in October, one and a half bushels to the acre.

The Alleghanians will be here on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next, the 27th and 28th inst. This troupe gave an intertainment here in September last, and we think it was by far the best that has ever been given in the Hall. We bespeak for them a large audience. They will give an entertainment in Smyrna on the third of July.

CYCLONE.—On Sunday morning last, the village of Sassafras, Md. was visited by a cyclone which did considerable damage. As far as we have been able to ascertain, it entirely destroyed a blacksmith shop and a new carriage belonging to Mr. McIntire, and made sad havoc in the peach orchard of Mr. Dreka, by pulling up the trees. It also damaged a cornfield in the neighborhood.

A moderate tornado passed over this town, on Sunday morning last, severing branches from the trees, tearing the tin from the roof of the Middletown Hotel, and bending the iron bars of the awning frame of the Town Hall, that are at least three-quarters of an inch in thickness.

Governor Bowie, of Maryland, has offered a reward of three hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of Alexander Newton, an accomplice in the murder of Robert Hackett, colored, which took place near Masseys, in Kent county, Maryland, on the 29th ult.

The Cecil *Democrat* says, Elkton, with a population of 1,800 inhabitants, is infested with 1,900 howling, growling, gnarling and barking dogs; and that they all growl, howl, bark, &c. at the same time. It must be a good place for dogs.

EXCURSION.—The Steamer Kent will make an excursion from Chestertown to Holly Grove and Baltimore, and return, on the 28th inst. Fare for lady and gentleman $2.50; single fare $1.50

The Smyrna Times says: There is a current rumor hereabouts that the P. W. & B. R. R. Company are completing negotiations for the purchase of the Maryland & Delaware Railroad.

FESTIVAL.—A Festival will be held in the grove, at the Union M. E. Church, on the afternoons and evenings of June 28th and 29th. Proceeds to be applied in repairing said church.

The annual examinations and commencement of Delaware College will begin on Thursday, June 29th, and end on Wednesday, July 5th.

PROFITABLE SHEEP.—Mr. Wm. K. Lockwood, residing near Warwick, raised 65 lambs, this year, from 51 ewes.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of Delaware College will be held on the 4th of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

PENINSULA FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Association met in the State House, Dover, Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at two o'clock, P. M. and was called to order by the President. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. G. W. Cummins spoke of the business to come before the Association.

Mr. Brown, from the special committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and request him to call an extra session of the Legislature, reported in writing, as follows:

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Association to request the Governor to call a special meeting of the Legislature for the purpose of releaving the peach growers from the imposition of the unjust tax about to be levied upon the peach trade by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, report that they obtained an interview with the Governor on the 7th of the month, and made known to him the object of the appointment and the reason therefor. The Governor gave the committee a patient hearing, and reserved his opinion for a further consideration of the subject: His answer was only received to-day and will be found in the following letter:

MILTON, DEL. June 19, 1871.

HON. CHARLES BROWN—*Dear Sir:* At a recent interview you requested me to furnish you in writing my reasons for declining to convene the General Assembly, in compliance with the request of a committee appointed under a resolution adopted at an adjourned meeting of the Peninsular Fruit Growers' Association, held at Dover on the 9th day of May last. That resolution is in the following words:

"*Resolved,* That a committee of three from each county be appointed to call upon the Governor and request him to call an extra session of the Legislature to take into consideration the propriety of relieving the fruit growers along the line of the Delaware Railroad from the excessive and unjust tax imposed upon them by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, against the imposition and collection of which they have no remedy."

No one is more fully impressed than myself with the belief that the tax referred to in said resolution is "excessive and unjust," and that the abuse of the right by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to charge as freight for the transportrtion of fruit, demands such just and proper remedy as can be afforded. The forbearance of the State towards that corporation, considering its assumption of privileges and its defiance of State authority, has been indeed remarkable, and should be a warning to future legislatures against the chartering of corporations with privileges or rights which may possibly be abused without expressly reserving to the State the power to limit, regulate and abridge those privileges and rights at pleasure. Whether such a power exists in the present case, it is not for me to determine. I can only act in conformity with and in obedience to express constitutional authority. That authority, if it exists, is found in Article 3, Section 12, of the Constitution, which declares: "He (the Governor) may, on *extraordinary occasions,* convene the General Assembly." The first question I had to determine was, do the suggestions contained in the resolution of your association establish the existance of such an *extraordinary occasion* as that contemplated by the Constitution. What is such an extraordinary occasion has not and cannot I suppose be the subject of judicial determination. The power to convene the General Assembly, when such an occasion shall arise, being executive and not judicial, the Executive for the time being alone can determine its characater, whether extraordinary or otherwise.

The power not being defined, and being in its nature incapable of precise definition, different minds may reasonably differ as to the character of any occasion upon which the exercise of the power may be invoked. In the present instance it appeared to me that although there was an abuse of privilege by the corporation referred to, and injustice practiced by it, yet the occasion was not of that extraordinary character as would justify me in convening the General Assembly. It is unnecessary to enter at large upon the discussion of the subject, or to assign in full my reasons for the opinion I entertained. I will remark, however, that had I convened the General Assembly as requested, I must have made known to that body that such an occasion as that contemplated by the Constitution had arisen, and stated the facts connected with the occasion or upon which it arose, and it would have been proper for me to have suggested some legislation to meet the necessities of the occasion. What would have been the facts, so far as suggested in the resolution of your Association which I could have made known to the General Assembly as authorizing me to convene them in extraordinary session? One, and one only. What is it? The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company charge the fruit growers along the line of the Delaware Railrord, excessively and unjustly for the transportation of their fruit on their road and the Delaware Railroad, which they have under lease. What legislation should I have proposed to remedy this injustice? Perhaps it may be suggested one of the following remedies could be applied. First. Impose a limitation upon the amount of freight to be charged. Second. Revoke the charter of the company immediately, or provide that if said company shall exceed the amount of freight limited by law their charter shall therefor be revoked, and cease to exist. Third. Repeal or modify so much of the acts of the Legislatrre as imposes taxes upon the company in aid of the support of the State government, which tax is made the pretext by said company for the imposition of the "excessive and unjust" burdens upon the fruit growers, of which they so properly complain. What a field for legislation! How complicated and interminable that legislation? Of course I refer to litigation that might arise from the attempted application of either of the first or second suggested remedies. In reference to the third, I will remark, without any hostility to the Railroad Company of whose action your Association complain, for I wish it and all other works of internal improvements great prosperity, that I hope the legislature of the State of Delaware will never conform its action to the imperious demands of any corporation, but the law-making power of the State will make its authority to be felt and obeyed alike by individuals and incorporations; at least I can do no official act that would seem to conflict with the hope thus expressed.

Finally, the General Assembly has held a long session since the imposition of the "excessive and unjust tax" by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, of which your Association justly complains, and did not exercise their power, if they possessed any, in the premises. On the contrary they passed such an act for the purpose of raising revenue for the State as they deemed proper and the propriety of which they were the sole judges. It is not for the Executive to say whether they acted wisely or unwisely. Of this, however, I am satisfied that their failure in any error, whether by design or otherwise, to do or not to do, constitutes no such "extraordinary occasion" as will justify me in convening them. Very Respectfully,

JAMES PONDER.

Mr. Fulton moved that the report be received, and the committee discharged, which was agreed to.

Mr. Brown moved the adoption of the following resolution, reported at the last meeting, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee of —— members of this Association be appointed to proceed to Philadelphia, New York and other places, if necessary, for the purpose of chartering, or in some reliable way arranging for a sufficient supply of steamers and tugs, large and small, to supply all our shipping points along our water front, for the transportation of our fruit to Philadelphia, New York and other markets, the present year.

The resolution was debated by Messrs. Brown, Fulton, Day, Cummins and Heverin in favor, and by Messrs. Hayes and Samuel Townsend against, and afterwards adopted unanimously.

On motion the blank was filled by inserting "three," and the following gentlemen appointed said committee by the Association, with power of substitution, to wit: James L. Heverin, John Emerson and Wm. Townsend.

An estimate of the crop 1871, was now called for, and was as follows:

Mount Pleasant	214,000
Armstrong	175,000
Middletown	350,000
Glan's	75,000
Townsend	80,000
Blackbird	40,000
Sassafras	80,000
Clayton	300,000
Brenford	40,000
Noorton	100,000
Dover	250,000
Wyoming	150,000
Willow Grove	15,000
Canterbury	60,000
Felton	75,000
Harrington	25,000
Farmington	25,000
Greenwood	50,000
Bridgeville	100,000
Seaford	30,000
Laurel	60,000
Delmar	15,000
Salisbury	25,000
Princess Anne	35 000
Westover	25,000
Kingston	20,000
Marion	5,000
Hopewell	1,000
Total Delaware Railroad	2,420,000
Kent and Queen Anne's Railroad	350,000
Maryland and Delaware Railroad	150,000
Cambridge and Seaford Railroad	50,000
Berlin Railroad	5,000
Junction and Breakwater Railroad	400,000
Total on all roads	3,375,000*

On motion it was resolved to accept the offer of the Railroad Companies to carry peaches at $100 per car load, of 16,000 pounds, from Dover, and $90 from Middletown.

On motion of Mr. Shallcross, it was resolved to pay no more than three cents per basket, cartage from Jersey City.

On motion of Mr. Day, the Chairman of the Executive Committee was requested to use special efforts to have the freight to Philadelphia reduced.

On motion, adjourned.

JOHN P. COCHRAN, President.

J. ALEXANDER FULTON, Secretary.

*This does not include shipments by water from Odessa and vicinity.

DOVER LOCALS.—Our Dover correspondent sends us the following:—A grand Sunday school excursion will be made to Lewes on Wednesday next, in which upwards of 700 people will participate, it being of course free to the little ones, which includes the children of all the protestant schools in town, while $1,50 is the price for the round trip to all others. Twelve passenger cars have been engaged, and it has been arranged that but two persons will occupy a seat, thereby avoiding the hampering so usual on excursions. Music will be furnished by the Dover Cornet Band.

Well, the Boy's Accademy is to be built in this town, and great is the joy of our people. Our prominent men worked hard and manfully for the prize, and we of course think *we* ought to be the favored ones, as we now are. Two locations are under consideration, one near the railroad, the other, which is on the farm of ex-Senator Denney, one mile west of town, a splendid site, by the way, and which has been offered as a gratuity by Mr. Denney, including $500 in money. The ground Mr. Denney offers overlooks the town and includes fifteen acres.

Work on the new jail ceased on Wednesday evening, though I am not advised as to the why and wherefore. The cellar is completed, the work having progressed rapidly, and is ready to commence the foundation walls.

On Sunday evening last, a Mrs. Shannon, living at Barker's Landing, in this county, met her death by one of those accidents of which we so frequently read and of which people are so often cautioned, namely, the careless use of kerosene. This woman, it appears, was kindling a fire in a stove to make supper, and the kindling being damp, she poured some kerosene on it and then lit it, the result of which was an explosion, the stove flying to pieces, and the unfortunate woman was wrapt in flames and so badly burned that she died the following evening, after suffering the most agonizing and torturing pains.

A little four year old son of John Bauchman of the firm of Fisher & Bauchman, master carpenters, of this town, while playing near a rickety board fence in his father's yard on Thursday had his right leg broken at the thigh by a pannel of the fence falling on him.

The town commissioners of Dover, ever on the alert to improve our condition, promulgated another bull recently against hens running at large, and of course imposing a fine upon all violators of their mandate, but chickens are just as numerous on the streets as previous to the issue of this last "call."

The Sabbath school connected with the Presbyterian church, of Delaware City, held their annual pic-nic in Mr. William D. Clark's lawn, on Wednesday last. At 8 o'clock in the morning the children and their friends met in the church, and after some very interesting services, proceeded to the scene of their day's anticipated pleasure, and never were hopes more fully realized. The ground committee had provided swings in abundance, and the gleeful shouts of the children could be heard throughout the day, as some new game was announced, or the bell gave the signal for "dinner," "ice cream," or "lemonade." In the afternoon the grounds were filled with the elderly portion of the community, who seemed to grow young again, mingling with the scenes of long ago. No more beautiful place could have been selected than the lawn of Mr. Clark, while the hospitality of himself and family to the friends who annually meet there needs no comment. Wednesday, June 21st, will long be remembered by all of the four hundred who had the pleasure of attending the pic-nic.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Tuesday week is the Fourth of July, the ninety-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of Independance. As yet we have heard of no movements for its celebration in this place. It is a general holiday and all business will be suspended for the day. How would it do for the whole town and neighborhood to unite and have a grand pic-nic, in some grove near the town, have an orator appointed to read the Declaration of Independence, and the day given up to pleasure? Let the Amphion, Odessa, and the new bands be invited. Or, if such could not be done, let the Sabbath Schools unite and take it in charge, the neighborhood be invited to attend, and contribute, and the bands above mentioned also be solicited to attend.

PEACH SHIPMENTS.—An effort is being made to run a line of steamers from Mahon's River, near Little Creek Landing, this season, as was done in 1869, also a line of propellers from White Hall Landing, on Leipsic Creek. It is thought that the crop will be so large that unless some means of cheap transportion is devised the high tariff will consume the profits. It is thought that much of the fruit from the lower part of Kent county will be shipped via the Junction & Breakwater railroad to Lewes, as the freights by that route will be little more than half what they are via Delaware railroad.

FINE CARRIAGE.—We called at the carriage manufactory of J. M. Cox & Bro. one day this week, to look at a carriage manufactured for Mr. Chas. Beasten, of Odessa. We found it was one of the neatest and best built carriages we have seen for some time, and in perfect keeping with the excellent work turned out by those gentlemen. It is a york wagon, box style, gold tipped, neatly trimmed and painted.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball was played in New Castle on Saturday last, between the Eureka Base Ball Club of Wilmington, and the Tammany of New Castle, which resulted in a score of 68 to 19 in favor of the Tammany.

There were 5,984,000 pounds of small fruit shipped over the Delaware, Phila. Wil. & Balt. railroads during the month of May, this year, against 2,112,000 pounds in May, 1870. Increase, 3,872,000 pounds.

CARS.—Last week the Jackson & Sharp Company sent five freight cars to the Junction & Breakwater Railroad and two Pullman Palace cars to the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad.

A resolution was adopted at the recent Episcopal convention authorizing Bishop Lee to appoint a missionary to visit every portion of the State, and report the condition of affairs.

A base ball club went from Newark to Wilmington and played a game on Saturday, when they were set upon and badly beaten by a crowd of Wilmington roughs.

South Broad street is keeping pace with the rest of the town. The old buildings have been removed and a pavement is being laid down to the new bank building.

The Milford Fruit Preserving Company requires 2,500 bushels of fruit or vegetables per week to keep them busy.

In the U. S. Circuit Court which convened in Wilmington on Tuesday a most important case, that of James Whartonby, of California, who lays claim under power of an old will to a tract of land in Kent county, Delaware, on which the village of Clayton now stands, excited much interest. Hon. James A. Bayard, ex-Senator, Hon. Thomas A. Bayard and Hon. Wm. G. Whitely represented the plaintif, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Charles G. Kerr, Esq. represented the defendants in possession. The property belonged to James Tibbett, who willed it to his son Richard and his heirs. In case he died without issue it was to decend to James Tibbett's daughters, and in case they died without issue it was to go to Thomas Whartonby. Richard Tibbett and his sisters are dead without issue, and Thomas Whartonby is the heir designated by the will.—The parties in possession resisted his claim on the ground that the property was sold from Richard Tibbett by a forced sale and they have the Shriff's deed for it. The case was argued on Wednesday, and on Thursday the jury rendered a verdict for plantiff.

The repairs on the Middletown Hotel are being rapidly completed, the workmen begining early in the morning and working until 8 o'clock in the evening. The French roof and the addition will add about twenty rooms to the building. When finished it will be one of the largest and finest looking hotels in the State. An addition to the National Hotel could be made profitable. It is now full, and the proprietor informs us that enough persons have applied for accommodations to fill at least fifteen more rooms.

J. B. Deakyne, confectioner, is selling off at cost, preparatory to moving to his farm in Appoquinimink. His store has been rented by G. W. Ingram & Co. brokers, who will remove to it soon. Mr. Ingram's building will be occupied by Mr. Cox, of the firm of Jackson, Pyle & Cox, fruit preservers of this town.

It is reported that the United States Government has consummated a contract with a farmer, near Delaware City, for sixty acres of land, at $300 per acre, for the purpose of building an auxiliary battery to Fort Delaware, and that work will be commenced immediately at Finn's Point.

New potatoes are being shipped in considerable quanities from this place.

Free of charge! Call at G. G. Chamberlaine's Drug Store, Middletown, Del. or at Townsend, Masseys, Galena, Chesapeake City, and every town and village and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *free of charge.* It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs, it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles are 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

Use Green's August Flower for dyspepsia, liver complaint, costiveness, sick headache, &c. Never fails.

May 20, 1871.

A tonado, at Visalia, Cal. on Sunday. blew down houses and trees.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED, immediately. 150,000 feet of GUM, ELM and POPLAR TIMBER, suitable for making our stave peach baskets.
WORDEN & EVANS, SMYRNA, DEL.

Peach baskets, Crates and Ladders, for sale by A. T. Bradley.

All linen hem-stitched handkerchiefs for ladies, 12½ cts. at Scowdrick & Cochran's

The Russell Reaper and Mower combined, for sale by E. T. EVANS.

The Advance Mower, for sale by E. T. EVANS'.

Come and see the Ithica Horse Rake at EVANS'.

Stoner Horse Rakes For Sale at EVANS'

Kirby's Mower, two wheeled, for sale by A. T. Bradley,

Kirby's Mower and Reaper Cowbined, for sale by A. T. Bradley.

All the repairs for Kirby's Mower and Reaper, for sale by A. T. Bradley.

Lamp Chimneys at 6, 7 & 9 cts. for sale by A. T. Bradley.

Now is the time to engage your Peach Ladders of E. T. Evans.

100,000 Peach Baskets, for sale by E. T. EVANS.

Ladies of Middletown and vicinity, are requested to call at SCOWDRICK & COCHRAN'S and see their handsome stock of white goods and trimmings now opening.

Hardware and Woodenware of all kinds for sale by A. T. Bradley.

All kinds of feed by the ton or bushel, for sale by A. T. Bradley.

E. T. Evans, agent for Clute Brother's portable steam engines, at manufacturer's prices.

E. T. EVANS, agent for the celebrated Excelsior Combined Reapers and Mowers.

E. T. EVANS, agent for the Russell Thresher and Separator, the best in the United States.

Doty's Washer and Universal Clothes Wringer for Sale by E. T. EVANS.

Men's French Calf Stitched Gaiters at W. H. Moore & Co.'s at $5.00 per pair.

Bee Hive Syrup at W. H. Moore & Co.'s at 24 cents per gallon.

Wanted, 10,000 Bushels of Wheat at highest mraket price, for act. Wm. Lea & Sons, E. T. EVANS.

Rambo's White's and Kenneday's Lime, For sale by A. T. BRADLEY.

Try Poutazat Flour, the best in this market, For Sale by A. T. BRADLEY.

Mt. Carmel Locust Mountain Coal, Hickory and Oak Wood, for Sale at Evans' Coal and Wood Yard, Middletown, Del.

If you want a good suit of Ready-made Clothing call at W. H. MOORE & Co.'s

Allen & Bell's Sole Drain Tile, constantly on hand and furnished to order at manufactures prices, by E. T. EVANS.

Just received a full line of Ladies, Misses and childrens Kid foxed buttoned gaiters direct from the manufactures at Scowdrick & Cochran's.

Second opening of Ladies Dress goods, white goods, trimmings, hosiery, notions, &c. at Scowdrick & Cochran's.

Dried and canned fruits at SCOWDRICK & COCHRAN'S.

Good molasses at 25 cts. per gallon at SCOWDRICK & COCHRAN'S.

No. 2 Mackerel at $10 per Barrel at SCOWDRICK & COCHRAN'S.

Go to W. H. MOORE & Co.'s for good Cassimeres,

OBITUARY.

Died on the 31st ult. in Middletown, of consumption, Lydia H. wife of Mr. William Z. Gibson, and daughter of Mrs. Sarah F. Paul, of Sweedesboro', N. J. in the 27th year of her age.

Mrs. Gibson came to this place some two years since, accompanying her husband, who had entered into business in Middletown, and few who saw, or knew her here, could dream that one, so young, and wearing, to the superficial observer, the appearance of health, had already been marked by her destroyer for the tomb. A few months since the disease which had been so insidiously and so surely making its progress in her system, developed itself in such a manner as to leave no doubt of an early and sad result. Conscious, herself, of the approach of death, she had made, ere her demise, that solemn preparation called for on the part of those who would "sleep in Jesus." Chastened by the hand of suffering and disease, she became, as it were, a little child, and submitted without murmur and repining, partook of the broken body, and shed blood of Christ in the memorial service of the Protestant Episcopal church in which she had been trained from her childhood, and fell asleep, "looking for the General Resurrection in the last Day and the life of the world to come, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Her remains were taken to Sweedesboro', N. J. accompanied by friends, and the Rector of St. Ann's, who had promised the deceased, in her dying hours, that he would see for himself, that she should sleep among her kindred in the churchyard of her childhood's home.

On Saturday, the 3rd instant, all that was mortal of Lydia Gibson was buried in the cemetery of Trinity church, Sweedesboro,' N. J. The large congregation present, was the best evidence of the estimate in which this lady (unobtrusive, and to many was unknown in this community) held by those who knew her and her family, in the place of her birth. Her funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. McCabe, of St. Ann's, Middletown, Del. in Trinity church, Sweedesboro,' and the closing services at the grave performed by the Rev. Mr. Chevrier, Rector of the latter church.

—"On the grave's hard pillow rise
No cankering cares, no dreams of woe;
On earth we close our aching eyes,
And heavenward all our visions grow.
The airs of Eden round us flow,
And in this balm our slumbers steep,
God calls His chosen home, and so
"He giveth His beloved sleep."

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF FIVE FARMS

And Two Wood Lots.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from John S. Skinner and wife, the undersigned, as Trustees, will sell at public sale, in front of the Court House, in the Town of Centreville, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, on

TUESDAY, the 11th of July, Next,

between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following Valuable Real Estate, situated about half way between Centreville and Queenstown, in said county, in what is known as "Tilghman's Neck," and consisting as follows:

NO. 1. THE HOME FARM, situated on Reed's Creek, improved by a large and substantial

FRAME DWELLING,

with Kitchen attached and Out-Buildings complete and in excellent order, contains

160 ACRES,

2 Roods. Fifteen Perches of Land,

MORE OR LESS,

and is divided into FIVE FIELDS, under good fencing. The land is highly improved. The *ORCHARDS* contain about 60 *PEACH TREES* and 160 *APPLE TREES*, in good bearing. There is Chestnut Timber around the shores sufficient for the use of the farm.

NO. 2. "CHESTNUT VALE" or the the Alexander Reed Farm, situated at the head of Reed's Creek, improved by a good

FRAME DWELLING,

Granary, Carriage House, Meat House and Corn Cribs, contains

103 Acres,

3 Roods and 36 Perches of Land,

MORE OR LESS,

all arable and under good fencing, except 18 acres in cut-down wood. The soil is of excellent quality and has all been limed. There is a Peach Orchard of about 50 Trees, in good bearing.

NO. 3, "WILSON'S ADVENTURE" or the Eliphalet Reed Farm, situated at the intersection of the Neck Road with the Centreville and Queenstown road, improved by a

GOOD DWELLING

and a large Barn, with shedding, contains

160 Acres,

2 Roods and 10 Perches of Land,

MORE OR LESS. The soil is good and kind, and has been partly limed and the fencing is in good order.

NO. 4, "THE HERMITAGE" or Daniel Panington Farm, situated on Reed's Creek and Chester River, contains

260 Acres,

0 Roods, and 14 Perches of Land,

MORE OR LESS, improved by New Dwelling and out buildings of moderate size. This farm has a *PEACH ORCHARD* of 4,000 young trees of choice fruit, in an excellent condition and in fine bearing. There is also abundance of

WOOD AND TIMBER.

It is a beautiful water situation with an excellent *DUCKING POINT,* and has a good soil. This farm is sold under a decree of the Circuit Court as well as under the deed of trust.

NO. 5, A WOOD LOT, containing

51 Acres,

1 ROOD, 19 PERCHES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS, adjoining the lands of S. T. Earle and Ellen S. Goldsborough, and covered with good Wood and Timber.

NO. 6, A WOOD LOT, containing

61 Acres, 3 Roods of Land,

MORE OR LESS,

adjoining the lands of C. Dorsey Wright and Mrs. Margaret Wright.

NO. 7, All the right, title and interest of the said John S. Skinner, in and to all that tract of land called the "REED'S CREEK FARM," containing

171 ACRES,

3 Roods, 6 Perches of Land,

MORE OR LESS, and desirably situated on Reed's Creek and Chester River; said interest bearing a lease-hold interest for 99 years, renewable forever, under certain conditions and stipulations set forth in lease from David Carroll to R. A. Wright, duly recorded among the Land Records for Queen Anne's county.

The desirable location of these lands; the superior quality of their soil; the beauty and advantages of their situations and the opportunities they afford for profitable investments, will, it is hoped, attract the attention of purchasers and induce them to examine the property and attend the sale.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:

One-fourth of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, upon which interest will be allowed the purchaser until January 1st, 1872. The balance of the purchase money to draw interest from January 1st, 1872, and to be secured by the bonds of the respective purchasers with approved security, payable in equal instalments, in one and two years, from the day of sale. Possession given Jan. 1st, 1872, with privilege of seeding and planting fruit trees this fall.

GIBSON & FEDDEMAN,
THOS. J. KEATING,
Trustees.

Centreville, June 3, 1871.

June 24—ts

P. F. T. BLAKE, Auct'.

For the Middletown Transcript.

MISTER EDITUR:—i hev bin ann interessted specked-tater uv the 'correspondents carried on in yure paper between mr. deen and mr. samivill townsend. the pitty i feel fur mr. deen in his ignominyus faleyure impels me to offerr miself as his substitute fur the rest of the job, (fur a smal konsiderashun.) i will breefly state mi qualifications for the responsible posishun:

1st. i hev no hesitashun in detaling Confidenshal Conversashun or publishing private correspondents if i am shure i will not pirsonally be held to akkount.

2nd. i bin out-sware eny man in the State

3rd. i hev belonged to every party that ever was formed in the U Nited Staits, unless it was too respectable to admit me.

4th. i hev bin at war with the queens english ever sins i was born.

with these qualificashuns i boldly offer miself for the posishun which considerin the qualificashuns of mi proposed antagonest is cheep as dirt. eny letters, whether excepting these proposels or x 10 ding an invite to pistels & kaughey, ma b directed to the offes of this paper, whare tha will receive attenshun if marked

AN ONSUMS.

DIED.

In Delaware City, on Monday last, the 19th inst. Terasinda, eldest daughter of Joseph Carnathan.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. T. BRADLEY.

Wheat	$1 40@$1 50
Corn, yellow	68
" white	72
Oats	60
Timothy Seed	8 00
Clover "	8 37
Eggs	25 cts. ℔ doz
Butter	20-22 cts. ℔ lb
Lard	15@16 " "
Potatoes	1 25@1 50 ℔ bushel.

WILMINGTON.

Wheat, prime	$1 40
Corn	95@ 77
Oats	67
Flour	6 75@11 75

PHILADELPHIA.

Prime red wheat	$1 63@1 65
Corn, yellow	73@74
Oats (Pennsylvania)	67
Cloverseed	$8 00
Timothy	9 00

WILL GIVE TWO CONCERTS

IN THE

TOWN HALL,

ON

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,

JUNE 27th and 28th.

THESE chaste and elegant entertainments are without doubt the most incomparable treats that have ever been offered to our music loving people, and no one should fail to hear them. See handbills for programme, &c.

Concerts to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cts. - - - Children 25 cts.

June 24—tf

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

June 24—3mos.

TO PEACH GROWERS.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the peach growers of this vicinity that he will be in the market for all good orchards of peaches, and will buy on the order of

JAMES C. NORRIS, ESQ.

THE FIRST AND OLDEST BUYER

AT THIS PLACE. He will also ship peaches on consignment for parties and guarantee their pay every week.

A. T. BRADLEY,
Agent for Jas. C. Norris.

June 24—2m